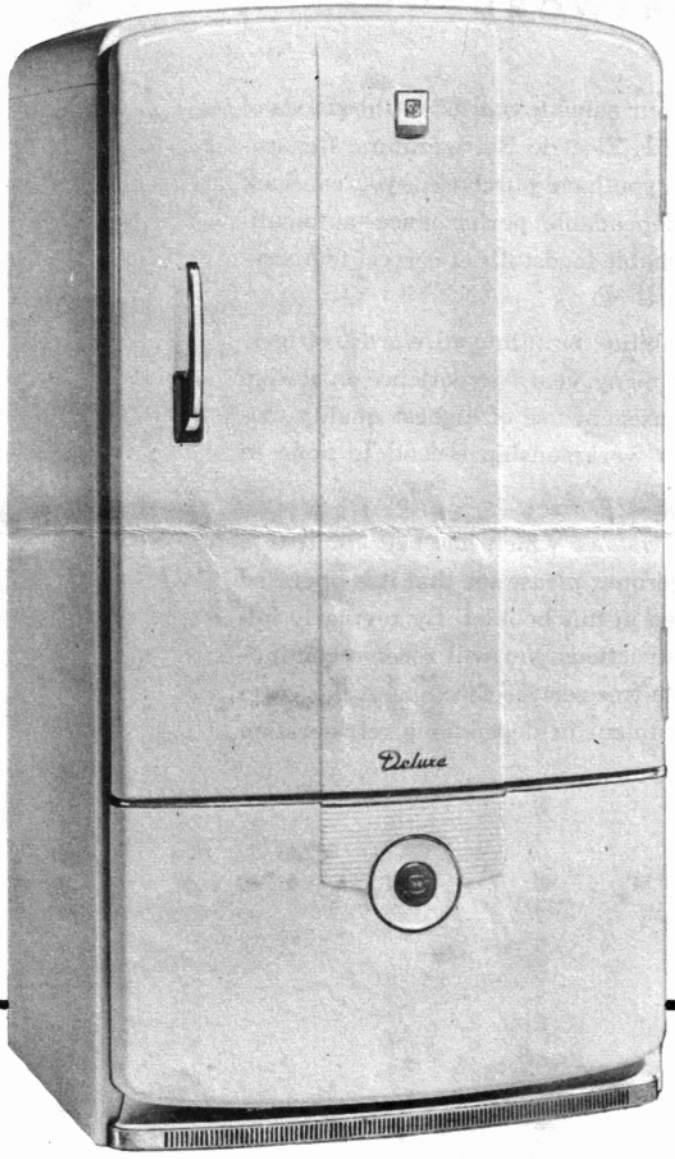
INSTRUCTIONS

Keep This Book in a Safe Place for Future Reference



CARE AND USE OF WARDS ELECTRIC REFRIGERATOR

MONTGOMERY WARD

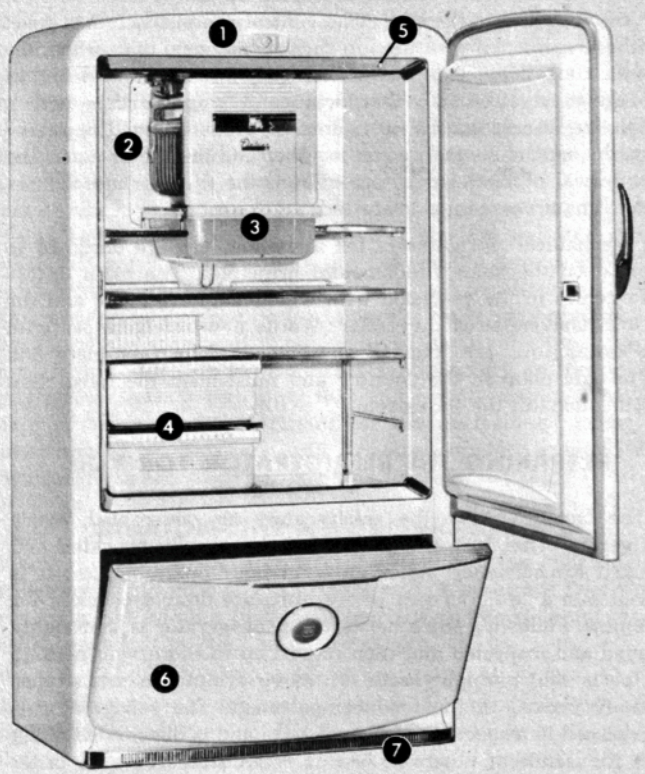
FOREWORD

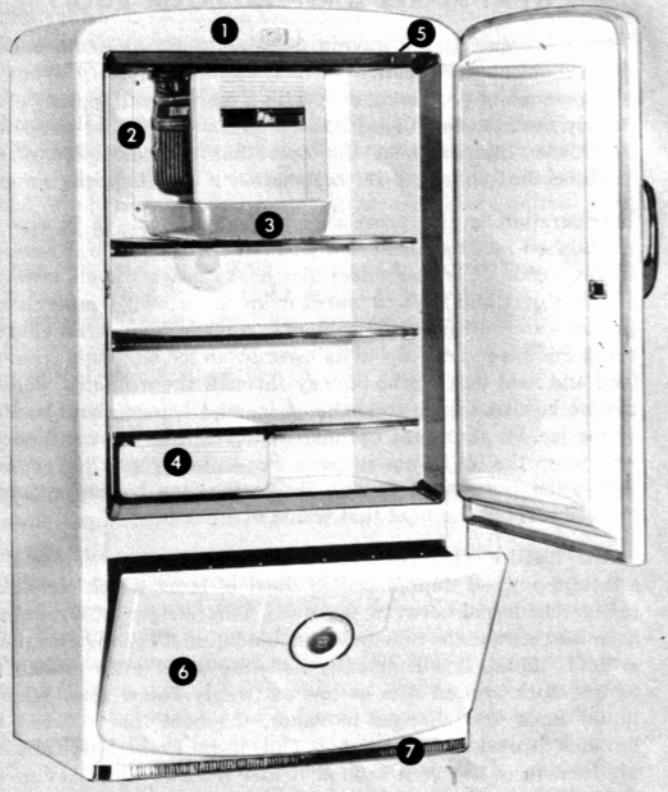
We are pleased to add your name to our list of thousands of satisfied owners of Wards Electric Refrigerators. Regardless of the size or model you have purchased, you can look forward to long and dependable performance—automatically keeping your perishable foodstuffs at correct temperatures for a minimum cost.

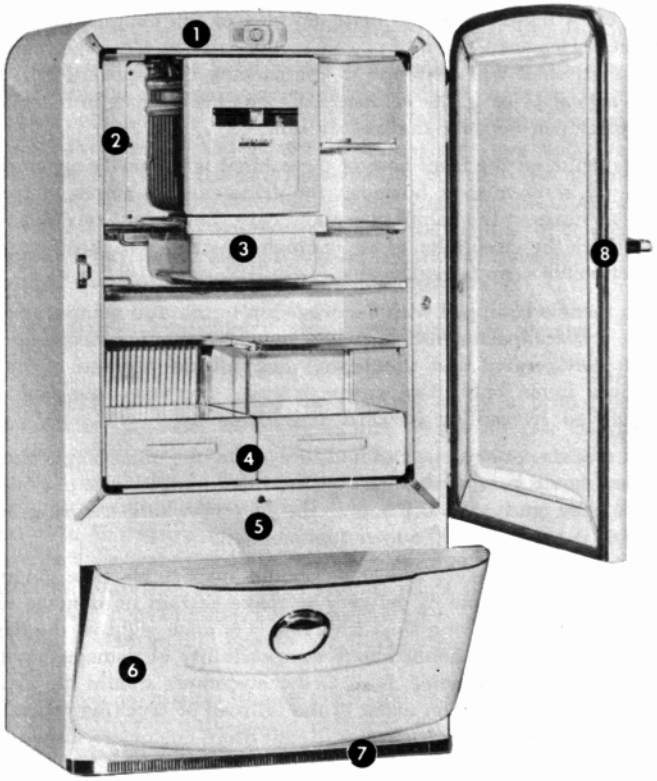
The beauty and dependability, built into all Wards refrigerators, are the result of many years' experience in design and engineering, the consistent use of highest quality materials, and of precision workmanship second to none in the industry.

To enjoy that top performance which has been built into your new Wards Refrigerator, please see that it is operated and cared for as outlined in this booklet. By regularly following these simple instructions you will receive continuous dividends—of trouble-free service throughout the years —on your original investment in dependable refrigeration by Wards!

M O N T G O M E R Y W A R D







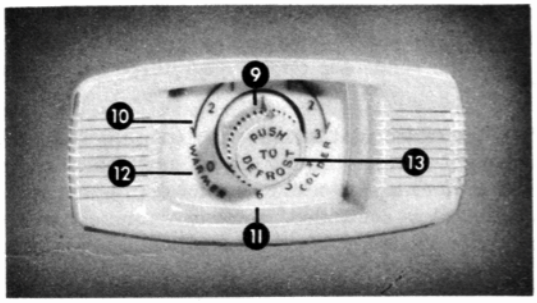
IDENTIFICATION CHART

Showing typical arrangement of various parts and controls on Wards 1946 Electric Refrigerators.

1. Temperature Control
2. Freezer Compartment
3. Food Froster (Defrosting Tray)
4. Food Freshener
5. Interior Light Switch
6. Compressor Unit Panel
   (Storaway bin on some models)
7. Ventilating Grille
8. "Push Pull" Door Handle

TEMPERATURE CONTROL SETTINGS

9. Normal Operating Position
10. Warmest Position
11. Coldest Position
12. Off Position
13. Push in—For Automatic Defrosting



WHAT MAKES A REFRIGERATOR COLD?

To the average person buying or already enjoying the benefits of mechanical refrigeration there is an air of mystery about the phenomenon of producing cold with a mechanical appliance that merely needs to be plugged into a wall socket in order to operate. For those interested in the 'operating characteristics of the machine, the following brief explanation of what happens is made.

Refrigeration is the process of removing heat. It is a well-established fact that heat is a positive energy which if removed leaves "cold." It is also a fact that heat always travels toward a colder object and tries to warm it up to its own temperature—just as water always seeks to flow to a lower level in an effort to bring the lower level up to its own. In an ice box, heat from the food and heat that works its way through the insulated walls of the ice box travels to the cake of ice and brings about melting of the ice. Ice that does not melt removes little heat and people who wrap the ice in newspapers, etc., to help "save" it, actually defeat the purpose of having ice in the box by preventing it from absorbing the heat that wants to enter it.

In the Ward electric refrigerator the cake of ice is replaced by a freezer unit—a double-walled sheet of brass which contains a refrigerant liquid between the walls. The refrigerant, Freon, is a harmless, non-toxic, non-inflammable liquid. Freon is essentially a "cold" liquid. It will actually boil like water even though the temperature around it is as low as twenty below zero. When a liquid boils and changes to vapor, the heat that entered the liquid is thrown off in the vapor. Thus if the Freon keeps absorbing heat from the area around it and releases that heat in the vapor thrown off, the area around the freezer is going to become colder. That is what happens. The coldest place in the refrigerator is the freezer unit itself, although it also reduces the temperature of the entire cabinet interior. Wards freezer units are designed to be large enough to afford ample ice freezing but not so large as to reduce the cabinet temperature too low.

Evaporation of the refrigerant liquid creates the problem of disposing of the heat laden vapor. If allowed to remain in the freezer the vapor would build up a pressure on top of the liquid that would slow down the boiling process. It is only in the evaporation of a refrigerant liquid that refrigeration occurs. If the vapor were permitted to escape to the outside, then the supply would have to be replenished frequently. In order to remove the vapor from the freezer and change it back to liquid for use in the freezer again, a compressing and condensing mechanism is installed in the lower part of the cabinet and connected to the freezer by two small copper tubes—one for the vapor to be drawn down through and one for the return of the fresh liquid supply to the freezer. The compressor-condenser unit was formerly comprised of several assemblies. A compressor, an electric motor, a belt to connect the two, a fan, a condenser, a separate supply tank, etc., all working together to perform the function of withdrawing vapor from the freezer, compressing it, cooling it in order to convert back to liquid and then storing it until needed in the freezer. On your new refrigerator the motor and compressor are sealed in a small dome-shaped shell. Attached to the dome (beneath it) is the compact finned condenser. All the functions of reclaiming the liquid from the vapor are performed in this small compact sealed unit. There is no belt, no oiling, no fan, no shut-off valves. The efficiency of the unit is greatly increased. Outside of cleaning the lint and dust from the fins of the condenser once a year there is no maintenance on the unit.

With the sealed unit taking vapor from the freezer and then returning it again as liquid to pick up additional heat from the cabinet interior, a continuous refrigerating action is set up that would, unless controlled, result in too much reduction of temperature. In order to keep the temperature within practical limits, a thermostatic control is located on the freezer unit for the convenience of the user. The control is constructed to react to the freezer temperature in such a manner that when the freezer cools down to a predetermined point the control breaks the electrical circuit to the motor and stops further action. When the freezer warms up to another predetermined temperature, the control contacts come together and the motor starts the withdrawal of heat-laden vapor from the freezer and the refrigerating process is again started.

All mechanical refrigerators for household use are designed to operate on the same fundamental principles. The main difference comes in the precision with which they are made and the various conveniences they offer. Wards new refrigerators with the sealed unit are manufactured in the most complete and up-to-date plant in the country and must meet the most rigid specifications in the industry.

PREPARING THE REFRIGERATOR FOR YOU

In the factory where the refrigerators are assembled, every refrigerator (not just one out of ten) is actually operated and checked for efficiency. After an eight-hour operating test it is moved into a "quiet" room where units are double-checked for quietness. Following the quiet test the refrigerator is thoroughly cleaned and inspected and then moved on to those who pack it. All parts which might rattle or move around in transit are securely packed in the food compartment. The refrigerator is then placed in a specially-designed crate and is distributed along with thousands of others to Wards retail stores or mail order warehouses. No distributor or branch enters the picture between the factory and Wards Store or House; you consequently benefit by not having to pay the middleman's profit.

TO THE MAIL ORDER CUSTOMER

The refrigerator should be removed from the crate as outlined on the uncrating instruction label. When uncrating is completed, open the food compartment door and carefully remove the cartons packed inside the refrigerator. Shelves and accessories are contained in the cartons. Look at the illustrations inside the cover of this booklet to obtain an idea of the manner in which accessories are generally placed in the cabinet. On some models a small shelf will be found in the packing that appears to have no logical place in the cabinet. This small shelf goes in the Food Froster pan beneath the freezer unit.

The grille on the front base of the cabinet is primarily ornamental. On some models, however, the grille extends across in front of openings in the cabinet base and care should be exercised not to block the circulation of air through the grille. On most models each grille strip is replaceable.

On models equipped with a storage bin in the unit compartment, the unit compartment door will have a handle. The storage bin is not refrigerated and should be used for the storage of non-edible items only. The entire storage bin and door can be removed by pulling forward and lifting up.

On models not equipped with a storage bin, the unit compartment door should be mounted first on the small hanger pegs provided, and then pushed into place at the bottom where a spring clip holds it securely to the lower cabinet rail.

Every new refrigerator owner should inspect his new cabinet thoroughly at time of delivery to make certain no damage has been incurred during shipment. If this is done right at the first, it eliminates any doubt about the possibility of damage having been done in the home. Mail Order customers should file claim at once with the claim agent of the railroad or trucking company that delivered the refrigerator. Retail Store customers should inform the store or its representative immediately.

LOCATING THE REFRIGERATOR

Wards new refrigerator such as you now own will add beauty to the interior of any home. Your choice of location for the refrigerator should be controlled by two important factors. Place it where it will be convenient and where it will not be subjected to extreme heat or cold. Generally the refrigerator is placed in the kitchen or in a specially constructed alcove near the kitchen. Sometimes it must be installed in the dining room. But, regardless of where it is located, leave a space of approximately three inches between the back of the cabinet and the wall and avoid wherever possible "crowding" the refrigerator into a confined space where circulation of air around it will be restricted. Since the refrigerator interior is continuously resisting the attack of heat from the outside, it is best to avoid having it located adjacent to the stove or in the direct sunlight. Try to locate the refrigerator near a wall plug that will permit operation of the unit on an electric house circuit not already feeding current to other appliances. This is merely to assure ample current to the refrigerator when electrical power is needed.

STARTING THE NEW REFRIGERATOR

When you have made your decision on a location and the refrigerator is moved into place, make certain a sloping floor does not cause the cabinet to be uneven. If the cabinet is not level, shim beneath it on the low side or corner.

The electric cord for the refrigerator comes out of the cabinet at the rear and at the top of the machine compartment. Push cord plug into the wall socket. If refrigerator does not start, look at the temperature control on freezer to make certain it is not turned to "O." If the temperature control is not pointed at the "O" position it may indicate a bad fuse in the house line. Check the fuse that you are using and make sure it is of the proper amperage rating (should be a 15-ampere fuse for 110-volt 60-cycle motor.)

The unit will operate longer without stopping the first time it is started than it will after it once reduces the temperature. For that reason do not be concerned if the first running period seems long. It will be well to set the temperature control at the NORMAL position (with the arrow on the knob pointed straight up) to begin with, although as pointed out in the following paragraphs that may not be the position you will want to keep.

Your new refrigerator has now begun its task of keeping a properly chilled cabinet temperature. Within fifteen or twenty minutes you will notice a decided reduction in temperature on the sides of the freezer and if it is a humid day you will even detect signs of frost on the freezer walls in that short period. If you hear a slight gurgling noise when you open the door, do not think anything is wrong—it is only the boiling of the refrigerant which was referred to earlier, and will subside considerably when the initial heat load is removed.

CONTROLLING THE TEMPERATURE IN YOUR REFRIGERATOR

People vary greatly in what they believe to be a proper refrigerator temperature. Actually as long as the interior cabinet temperature does not rise above 50 degrees, bacteria growth in food will be arrested. Generally 44 to 48 degrees is considered satisfactory. Individuals who feel that the temperature must be from 35 to 40 degrees really accomplish nothing additional from a refrigeration standpoint but they will, by requiring lower temperatures, cause the machine to operate more and thus increase the current consumption. Low temperatures of that type are available if desired and can be obtained by correct operation of the control.

One knob—conveniently located in the top of the door frame just above the freezer unit—operates Wards time-tested automatic temperature and defrosting control.

On the face of the knob is an arrow-head. When pointing straight up, the control is on NORMAL. The results obtained by leaving the knob in this position may or may not satisfy your refrigeration demands. It has been established as the position which will give a majority of users satisfactory temperatures under average conditions. If the temperature at the NORMAL position is colder than desired, revolve the knob counter-clockwise (to the left) for a warmer setting. Two warmer positions are marked on the control front. Number one is not quite as cold as normal and number two is still warmer.

The numbers on the right hand side are colder positions. Turning to number one on the right results in a colder-than-normal temperature. There are six colder settings, number six being the one you should use while making frozen desserts. It is impossible to move the knob farther than number six.

If you wish to shut the refrigerator off completely, move the control knob to the left as you would to make the temperature warmer, but continue turning it as far as it will go. This will bring the arrow-head to the position marked "O." The effect is the same as pulling the plug from the wall outlet.

To defrost freezer unit (see comments under "The Importance of Defrosting and General Care of Refrigerator"), *turn knob to* NORMAL *position and push in.* When defrosting has been completed, the knob will automatically push itself out and cause the mechanism to resume operating on the NORMAL position. If the control has been put on DEFROST and shortly after it is desirable to have the machine on a freezing position again, pull the knob to the front. It is possible to push the control knob onto DEFROST position while the indicator is pointing to one of the colder positions. No harm will be done but the freezer may not completely lose all its frost formation before the unit starts operating again.

There will be times during periods of hot weather when you will want to turn the temperature control to a colder position. Likewise there may be times during the winter months when a warmer-than-normal position will be satisfactory. Generally speaking, however, once you have obtained the results you want at any one control position you will seldom change the setting. The control is there for your convenience and you should not hesitate to use it if a different temperature is desired.

THE IMPORTANCE OF DEFROSTING AND GENERAL CARE OF THE REFRIGERATOR

Defrosting means removing the ice formation that accumulates on the surface of the freezing unit. Never pick the ice off with a knife, a screw driver, ice pick or other sharp instruments. Defrost properly by permitting the temperature within the freezer to rise to a point above freezing, which will allow the ice to melt off and drip into the tray beneath the unit.

Ice gathers on the freezer because moisture in the circulating air within the food compartment comes in contact with the cold freezing unit and freezes to it. If you put open containers of moist food in a refrigerator frost accumulates rapidly on freezer.

If you live in a humid area the same condition will be true. It is therefore difficult to tell you to defrost at any definite period because each refrigerator has a different frosting condition. Defrosting does not harm the unit. As a matter of fact, a thick layer of frost on a freezer unit will tend to insulate it against the heat which should travel through into the unit. We recommend that when approximately ¼-inch thickness of frost has accumulated that the control be put on "DEFROST."

Do not start to defrost just before you will need ice cubes or just prior to the time you are planning to put a fresh supply of food in the refrigerator. Remove the contents of the defrosting tray prior to begining the defrost operation. Many owners take this opportunity to hurry defrosting and "freshen" the cube trays by emptying the trays and filling with fresh water.

TO REMOVE ICE CUBES

All Wards ice-trays and ice-grids are made of Anodized Aluminum. This provides a means of obtaining fast ice-freezing without danger of rust, odor or chemical reaction to water or foods. Trays should be cleaned as you would a dish, but refrain from using abrasive scouring powders or metal cleaners that might scratch the finish.

Certain models are equipped with Wards perfected Jiffy Cube release feature. To remove cubes from the Jiffy Cube Tray, merely pull up on the grid lever. Cubes will immediately be released. On trays not having the mechanical release feature, hold the tray beneath the water faucet briefly to release cubes.

The freezer compartment on some models is equipped with a removable shelf to enable the customer to utilize more space for bulkier objects. Removable shelves should be lifted up in the back and then withdrawn to the front.

TO CLEAN

Of all the objects in your home, the refrigerator most certainly should be the most immaculate. A refrigerator MUST be kept clean if your food is to be properly safeguarded.

Wash the interior of the cabinet, the ice trays and the vegetable freshener pans or drawers with a solution of baking soda and lukewarm water each time you defrost the freezing unit (two tablespoons of soda to a quart of water). Clean the exterior surface with a suds of lukewarm water and Wards Soap Flakes. In both instances rinse and dry thoroughly.

Do not use gritty soap or kitchen scouring powders on the refrigerator surfaces since they may scratch the finish.

We recommend that once a year the unit compartment door be removed and the condenser located beneath the sealed unit be cleaned of the dust and lint that may accumulate. To remove the unit compartment door on those models not equipped with a storage bin, pull the door out at the bottom to release the clip that holds the door to the lower cabinet rail and then lift up and away from the cabinet. On models equipped with a storage bin, pull the bin forward, then lift up and away. In either case you will be able to see the entire sealed unit mechanism with the finned condenser beneath it. With the aid of a whisk broom, or if you have a vacuum cleaner with a hose attachment, clean beneath and above the condenser. Keeping the condenser clean will aid materially in keeping the unit efficient.

FOOD DISTRIBUTION

Read carefully in your booklet "Cold Cooking—It's Easy", the remarks under "How to Keep Food in a Refrigerator". Incorrect arrangement of food in a refrigerator is frequently the cause of poor operation. Circulation of air in the food compartment transfers heat from the food to the freezer unit. If the air circulation is blocked by poor food arrangement, the food in the restricted area will not be properly chilled. Frequently the refrigerator is unfairly blamed for this mistake in food arrangement.

HELPFUL SUGGESTIONS

If, for some reason, you do not believe your refrigerator is operating properly, possibly one of the following items may be the cause. Suggestions are given after each heading for your benefit in determining and effecting a remedy.

"Does Not Run"—Check the following:

1. Is temperature control turned ON?
2. Is refrigerator cord plugged in?
3. Has the fuse on the house circuit blown? You can easily tell if a refrigerator circuit is still functioning by plugging a toaster or electric iron into the refrigerator wall outlet.

"Runs All the Time"—If refrigerator operates continuously it is usually caused by one of the three things:

1. If it runs continuously *and is too cold* as a result, check the position of the temperature control knob. Set it warmer if it has not already been turned to the warmer position. If this has been done, turn refrigerator off and after defrosting completely see if the thermostatic bulb which actuates the thermostatic temperature control switch has become loose from its position on the shelf of the freezer unit.
2. If it runs continuously *and the refrigeration is just fair,* check for a heavy frost accumulation on the freezer. Defrost if necessary.
3. Or, if it is not a case of frost accumulation, check for lack of air circulation in the machine compartment due to insufficient space around the refrigerator or dirt and lint on the finned condenser beneath the unit.

"Poor Refrigeration"— This may be true when one of the conditions mentioned previously is the actual cause. There are cases, however, when a person may mistake the slow freezing of ice cubes as poor refrigeration. Perhaps this is because one expects more than normal ice-freezing service. The primary function of the refrigerator mechanism is to keep a cabinet temperature which will safeguard your foods. Ask yourself the following questions:

1. Is the temperature control set for faster ice-freezing?
2. Is the cabinet being overloaded with food?
3. Has the room temperature (if extremely warm) been compensated for by colder temperature control setting?
4. Is there excessive demand for ice cubes? Normal ice-freezing service does not include making excessive quantities of cubes for ice packs, lemonade stands and other out-of-the-ordinary situations.
5. Is the food distributed properly in the cabinet?
6. Is the freezer insulated with too much frost?
7. Has the freezer just finished defrosting and not yet regained its normal temperature?
8. Where is the refrigerator installed? If it is installed in a cold location it will not require as much operation of the unit, which sometimes results in slower ice-freezing although the cabinet temperature will be satisfactory.

"Refrigerator Is Noisy"— Noise is a peculiar thing. For years the industry has tried to establish a "noise level" which might be considered a standard whereby noises could be rated. It is difficult to do this because what is noisy to one person is unobjectionable to another and vice versa. The following remarks may assist you in finding the source of unusual noises.

1. Weak flooring will cause considerable noise because it "telegraphs" vibrations throughout the room. Moving the refrigerator a few inches one way or the other sometimes helps.
2. All units make some noise when starting. This might not be noticed except that the machine becomes quieter when operating.
3. Tubing lines that contact each other or some part of the refrigerator will cause a vibrating noise.
4. Occasionally you may hear a hissing or gurgling noise in the freezer unit. This is merely the action of the refrigerant which is absorbing heat and evaporating it and is a perfectly normal condition.

"Unit Is Hot"— During the summer months especially, the natural rise in temperature in the machine compartment may make the unit seem exceptionally warm. Allow plenty of air circulation to avoid this condition, although it is only natural for a reasonable temperature increase to take place. Make certain nothing has dropped down back of the cabinet and is blocking the open space at rear of machine compartment.

"Freezer Partially Defrosts While Operating"— Due to the construction of the freezer unit, there may be periods during the year when frost acumulates principally on the lower three-quarters of the unit. This is a normal condition and if the compartment temperature is satisfactory you need pay no attention to this condition.

"Odor in Food Compartment"—If the following suggestions are followed you should never be bothered with odor in refrigerator:

1. Keep foods with strong odors in covered dishes. Exposed foods give off their odors to the circulating air within the food compartment. Part of the odor is absorbed by frost on the freezer unit and part will be absorbed by other foods such as milk and butter. This will result in a disagreeable taste in part of the foodstuffs as well as an odor in refrigerator.
2. Follow defrosting and cleaning instructions.
3. Wash out and thoroughly dry the interior of the food compartment if the refrigerator is to be turned off for any length of time.
4. Avoid keeping medicines with pungent odors in the refrigerator cabinet.

"Light Flicker"— Light flickering throughout the house, noticeable each time the refrigerator starts an operating period is generally caused by the use of small wire. No. 10 or No. 12 wire is usually used from the distribution circuit to the house meter. If smaller wire than No. 12 is used and light flickering is noticeable call the power company or a reliable electrician to correct the difficulty.

"Electric Bill Too High"—The following practices will increase running time and thereby increase current consumption:

1. Maintaining cabinet temperatures below 40°. Temperatures of 42° to 50° are safe and sufficiently cold for average purposes.
2. Failure to defrost as recommended.
3. Locating refrigerator where air circulation is restricted, near a stove or where it is exposed to direct sunlight.
4. Excessive freezing of ice cubes or desserts. Remember that freezing water or foodstuffs require removal of heat which in turn requires operation of the unit.
5. Leaving the refrigerator door open to allow the cool air to flow into the room.

"The Unit Keeps Starting and Stopping"— All sealed refrigerator unit motors are protected by a device known as a "relay." In the relay is a protector that won't let an overload endanger the life of the motor. If the unit starts and stops continuously at two or three minute intervals, it is a sign that something is overloading the motor and the protector is functioning to prevent unit damage. Usually a low voltage condition is responsible. In some localities the 110 voltage may fluctuate from 110 up to 120, and from 110 down even as low as 80. The unit motors operate satisfactorily within a 10% fluctuation either way from 110, but if the change is greater than that, the relay "kicks out" and the short cycling will ensue. Sometimes this is noticed only during certain periods of the day when the power lines are subjected to the greatest load. Other times the condition can be attributed directly to the wiring in the house. Ordinary lamp cord is not recommended as a supply line to a refrigerator. No. 12 wire should be used from the house meter to the refrigerator wall outlet, and even then care should be taken not to have too many appliances plugged into the same circuit.

"Tarnished Shelves"— If, after you have had your refrigerator for considerable time, the shelves in the cabinet begin to appear to be tarnished, they can be easily cleaned by removing them from the cabinet and rubbing them briskly with a soft cloth dipped in water to which has been added Wards Soap Granules. We would like, however, to offer this one thought on the problem of tarnished shelves. Frequently, due to the continued sliding of dishes and containers over the top of the shelves, the upper surfaces of the shelf bars actually become polished to a higher degree than the remainder of the bar. This high-lights the top of the bar, giving the impression that the remainder is tarnished. Actually, a tarnished condition is not present but, even in these cases, you can get a practically equal luster to the entire bar by using the method mentioned above.

"Sweating"— Most everyone is familiar with what happens on the outer surface of a glass of cold water on a warm summer day. Beads of moisture collect on the outer surface due to the fact that warm air striking the cold surface permits moisture contained in the air to condense on the glass. The same principle holds true with your refrigerator. Two "sweating" conditions, however, may exist on a refrigerator. If condensation takes place on the outer surface of the refrigerator it may indicate a poor seal—usually around the edge of the food compartment door. If the major portion of the condensation is taking place inside the refrigerator on the interior walls or on the freezer door it is a condition beyond the control of the service man. With the large modern door on present-day refrigerators each time the door is opened a complete change of air takes place within the cabinet. On hot, humid, "sticky" days, the warm air that enters is bound to deposit moisture on the cold interior surfaces. Only a change in atmospheric conditions will eliminate this phenomenon.

"Vegetables Wilt"— Vegetables normally contain a high percentage of moisture. If the moisture is permitted to escape, the cellular structure of the vegetable begins to collapse and the result is called wilting. It is important therefore to prevent the escape of moisture. Rinse fresh vegetables off with cold water before placing in the vegetable freshener. Then be sure the pan is in place on its sliding racks. If air gaps are permitted, the circulation of air in the cabinet may pick up enough moisture to hasten wilting rather than preserving the original freshness. Some housewives guard against evaporation by putting about ¼-inch of water in the vegetable freshener pan at the time it is filled.

"Door Gasket"— Wards have tested practically all known types of door gasket. The present gasket material is of the "semi-balloon" type—soft, air-cushioned and designed to seal the small space between the closed door and cabinet. New gaskets sometimes make closing of the door a trifle difficult until the newness wears off. New gaskets will quite frequently leave a slight discoloration on the cabinet around the door opening. This is normal and can be removed with a damp cloth. Many refrigerator owners are careless about grasping the door (and gasket) with greasy hands. Butter and other high fat content items will tend to deteriorate door gasket. Since the gasket material is now furnished in lighter colors, it becomes more necessary for the customer to wash the gasket more frequently. Unless the stain has been permitted to remain too long, ordinary soap and water is satisfactory for cleaning gasket material.

One other thing to remember relative to the door and door gasket, is that when closing the refrigerator door on models not finished in porcelain, it is well to use the door handle. Pushing against the finish on a door continuously will eventually make a "worn" spot.

MISCELLANEOUS INSTRUCTIONS

Moving the Refrigerator. If it is necessary to remove the refrigerator to another residence, pack the loose interior cabinet parts to avoid chipping of the food compartment liner. Cover the exterior surface of the refrigerator with soft pads to avoid scratching or denting the outer finish.

The Food Froster. The Food Froster, which is used to catch the defrost water is, during normal operation, the coldest place in the cabinet, with the exception of the freezing unit itself. This should be used for the storage of foods which are most likely to deteriorate rapidly. It is the best place to keep fish and small cuts of meat or poultry.

Frozen Desserts. Some refrigerator owners have difficulty in freezing desserts and ice-cream. There is just one way to be successful in that respect—follow the recipes exactly as described in the "Cold Cooking—It's Easy" recipe book. A frozen dessert made a certain way in one make electric refrigerator will not always come out the same in another make, due to variance in the control and operating characteristics. Follow Wards "Cold Cooking—It's Easy" recipes for best results.

PREPARING THE REFRIGERATOR FOR WINTER STORAGE

Proper food preservation is required throughout the year. Your refrigerator is engineered to accomplish this very important function. We strongly discourage the use of window boxes, back porches and other makeshift means of keeping foods during the winter months. After all, freezing your food is sometimes just as harmful as permitting it to get too warm. And, in the winter, one warm day may ruin enough food to pay for a full month or more of electric current for the refrigerator. However, there are situations where shutting off the refrigerator is warranted. Summer homes or roadside stands which are vacated during the winter months need no refrigeration. In these cases we recommend pulling the cord plug from the wall socket. Roll it up and place it out of sight in the machine compartment. Empty all trays and remove all foodstuffs. Wash out the interior of the cabinet and *dry thoroughly*. Leave the door slightly ajar and your preparations will be completed.

To Obtain Service. All Wards electric refrigerators with the sealed mechanism are sold with Wards Five Year Protection Plan. This warranty is written up as briefly and to the point as it is possible to make a document of this type. You should read your Protection Plan very carefully.

Notice that during the first year any defective part of the entire refrigerator will be replaced if it actually is defective and not inoperative because of something that is the customer's responsibility. Service trips made to correct a condition that is not the fault of the refrigerator will be charged for by the service representative.

Notice that during the last four years a charge will be made for all service calls except those where a unit must be replaced. If the service man finds that an adjustment or part replacement will take care of the cause of the trouble, a nominal charge will be made for labor and mileage beyond the service station's normal free-delivery zone.

Customers who purchased their refrigerators from one of our Mail Order Houses should request service from the nearest Retail Store, Order Office or Mail Order House.

Should it ever be necessary to request information or service, be sure to give as many details as possible. State the refrigerator model, when purchased, where purchased, cabinet serial number and the unit serial number. To obtain the cabinet and unit serial numbers, remove the storage bin or unit compartment door and the cabinet model and serial number will be visible on the crossbar of the cabinet while the unit serial number will be located on one of the unit angle-iron rails.

With the above information furnished us, we will be able to give you prompt and complete service. Whenever possible, state what you think is wrong.

Your new refrigerator is only one of the complete line of appliances Wards have available for your home. The highest standards of quality and workmanship combined with Wards low selling prices are found in the new washers, ironers, vacuum cleaners, ranges and countless other appliances. Visit our Retail Store in your community or write for our Mail Order Catalog.